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Philippe II., Roi d'Espagne: Étude sur sa Vie et son Caractère. Par CHARLES BRATLI, Membre Correspondant de l'Académie Royale d'Histoire de Madrid. Nouvelle édition revue et augmentée par l'auteur avec une préface du Comte BAGUENAUT DE PUCHESSE. (Paris: Honoré Champion. 1912. Pp. 300.)

For the past fifteen years the author of this book has been known to the literary and historical world of Madrid as a careful, thorough, and sympathetic student of the annals and institutions of Spain. Few foreigners have been able to acquire the Spanish point of view as completely as he. A number of valuable contributions to periodicals have emanated from his pen, noteworthy among which is an unusually full and able discussion of recent Danish works on Spanish topics, which appeared on pages 381-398 of volume LVII. of the *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia*. It was in 1909 that the first edition of the present work appeared, in Danish, at Copenhagen. Those who, like the present writer, spent weary hours in grappling with the linguistic difficulties of the original, will perhaps feel that they were somewhat maltreated in not being told at an earlier date of the prospect of the present French edition: but their vexation will be mitigated by the reflection that this useful work is now accessible in the more generally familiar language.

M. Bratli's book, as its title implies, is in no sense a biography, but rather a series of essays on the historical literature concerning Philip II., and on some of the more disputed phases of Philip's life and reign. These are accompanied by a profusion of bibliographical notes, a list of authorities, and nine appendixes, which together occupy more pages than the body of the work itself. The point of view is, of course, frankly apologetic, and, if the author seems to go too far, it is but fair to remember the excesses in the opposite direction of which other historians have been guilty. We cordially concur in his view of Philip's character and in his substitution of the adjectives "laborious", "deeply religious", and "justice-loving", for "despotic", "fanatic", and "wantonly cruel". M. Bratli's estimate of the Don Carlos episode (a sorrowing father forced to sacrifice his incapable son to his sense of duty to the realm over which he ruled) seems to us entirely convincing: his palliation of the murder of Montigny (by putting the blame on Alva) less so. The pages which deal with the Inquisition and the expulsion of the Moriscos will doubtless provoke much contradiction, especially the passages which touch on the economic side of the matter. It will do no harm, however, to have the Spanish interpretation of what is essentially a "cosa de España" given wider circulation than it at present enjoys, and it is a blessing to have the persecution of the Spanish Protestants once more reduced to its proper dimensions.

Of the bibliography, bibliographical notes, and critical estimate of the authorities, it is to be said that those parts which deal with Spanish writers and Spanish books—whether contemporary or modern—are far

more valuable than those which have to do with works produced outside the peninsula. There are certainly few omissions in the bibliography itself; but there is evidence that M. Bratli has not familiarized himself with the contents of some of the works (especially non-Spanish works) whose titles he has quoted. His chapter on "La Situation Intérieure de l'Espagne vers le Milieu du XVI^e Siècle" contains much which is flatly contradictory to Señor F. de Laiglesia's essay on *Los Gastos de la Corona en el Imperio* without the slightest attempt at a refutation: his general estimate of the Morisco problem diverges completely from that of Lea, but the standpoint of the American historian is not even hinted at.

It is a pity that such a really good book as this should be disfigured by so many careless errors and misprints. Minor slips like "alcades" for "alcaldes" (p. 66) or "parli" for "parmi" (p. 217) may be forgiven: to say that the great Military Orders formed a state within a state down to the end of the sixteenth century is more serious: but for an historian of Philip II. to assert that the *Justicia* of Aragon was elected by the Cortes down to the Aragonese revolt of 1592 (p. 202), and that the practice of the king's appointing him began after the suppression of that rebellion (p. 127), is really quite unpardonable. In spite of these and other similar mistakes, however, M. Bratli deserves the thanks of all students of Spanish history for a useful and timely piece of work.

R. B. MERRIMAN.

A History of Witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718. By WALLACE NOTESTEIN, Assistant Professor of History, University of Minnesota. (Washington: American Historical Association. 1911. Pp. xi, 442.)

IN this work Professor Notestein presents us with a chronological survey of the witchcraft delusion as it found expression in England between 1558, the year of Queen Elizabeth's accession, and 1718, when Hutchinson's able work on the history of witchcraft was published.

His chapters deal with such subjects as: the Beginnings of English Witchcraft; Witchcraft under Elizabeth; Reginald Scot; the Exorcists; James I. and Witchcraft; Notable Jacobean Cases; the Lancashire Witches and Charles I.; Matthew Hopkins; Witchcraft during the Commonwealth and Protectorate; the Literature of Witchcraft from 1603 to 1660; Witchcraft under Charles II. and James II.; Glanvil and Webster and the Literary War over Witchcraft, 1660-1688; the Final Decline; the Close of the Literary Controversy.

The work is based mainly on the contemporary pamphlets and chap-books dealing with particular trials, municipal records, and the newspapers of the time, supplemented by the diaries and memoirs of the seventeenth century, in which can be found many accounts of trials witnessed by the diarists or described by them.

A complete history of the witchcraft delusion in England would of